

The Liberal Democrat

(Successor to The Independent)

The Seward County Publishing Company
CARL G. EDDY
Editor and Publisher.

Published every Friday morning
at Liberal, Seward County, Kans.

Entered as second-class matter January 8,
1911, at the post office at Liberal, Kansas,
under the Act of March 3, 1879.

"There's so much good in the worst
of us, and there's so much bad in the
best of us, that it doesn't behoove any
of us to speak ill of the rest of us."

It doesn't matter nearly so much
whether your ancestors came across
in the Mayflower as it does
whether you came across at the
grocery store or not. — Yates
Center News.

Have you noticed that only oc-
asionally you see an editor who
has his pants properly pressed? That
is because he cannot spare the
time to go to bed while the
pantorium man does the job, says
the Hope Dispatch.

Clevenger, of the Osawatimie
Graphic, has been in the news-
paper game a long time and with
experience has accumulated con-
siderable wise philosophy. He
gives this advice to the country
newspaper brethren: "Don't fuss
with each other more than is just
necessary. We're getting fewer ev-
ery day. Hay fever is getting some
of us, poor business others, con-
solidation some and delinquent
subscribers others. So be friend-
ly while we are together."

The tennis girl goes out to play
her nerve producing game; the
flippant girl goes out a-larking
because her life's too tame; the
reading girl betakes herself into
the land of books; the scheming
girl to the seaside goes with art-
ful hooks; the flirting girl goes
anywhere she thinks there is a
man; the dressy girl goes to Paris
to buy a dress and fan; the beauty
goes upon the stage to show her
handsome looks; but the girl that
gets the husband stays right at
home and cooks.—Ex.

It may not be generally known
that the little city of Liberal, away
down in the southwest part of the
state, is the greatest broomcorn
market in the United States. More
than 800 carloads of broomcorn
are marketed here in a single
season. Most of the marketing
is done in the month of August,
which makes Liberal a mighty
busy place for a few weeks. In-
cidentally, we might remark that
Liberal is a good town any month
of the year.—Topeka Capitol

Crops are to be short this year.
This sums up the government re-
port September 1. The govern-
ment crop reports are not in the
highest repute, and there will be
those who will believe the crops
substantially underestimated in
this report; nevertheless, even dis-
counting the unreliability of the
government's figures, crops are
short. The government report
makes the showing this month 22
per cent below normal, and the
slump affects practically all staples
not excepting cotton, which a
month ago gave great promise.
The important day crop is report-
ed short by more than 16 million
tons, or nearly 30 per cent, and
there goes with this hay shortage,
a shortage of pastures not appear-
ing in the official estimates but af-
fecting livestock just the same.
Unless the crop report is seriously
off, the year must see high prices
for corn, wheat and hay and the
farmer who is able to hold for the
rise will get some compensation
for short yields.

J. S. Turner, who lives on the
Evans ranch, 2 miles north and
3 1/2 miles east of town, called on us
and brought some samples of
peaches raised on his place this
year. They are fine in flavor and
shows what Seward county can
produce. He has preserved 43
quarts besides having all he could
eat, and will have a few more
quarts to can.

BROOM CORN CAN BE GROWN PROFITABLY IN CENTRAL AND WESTERN KANSAS

This Crop Requires Clear Dry Weather to Properly Mature—Like Kaffir
and Milo Will Endure Considerable Drouth—Suggestions
on How to Grow and Care
for Crops.

[By W. M. JARDINE, Profes-
sor of Agronomy, K. S. A. C.]
THIS crop belongs to the same
group of plants as sorghum,
kaffir and milo. It differs from
them mainly in the character of its
head. Its seeds are borne in panicles
with long, straight branches. The
seed head or panicle is known to
growers and manufacturers as
"brush," and is the valuable part of
the plant. It is utilized in the manu-
facture of brooms of all kinds.

There are two groups of broom
corn, the Standard and the Dwarf.
The Standard grows very tall and is
not adapted to Kansas' conditions;
it thrives best in Illinois and that
territory. The Dwarf variety is the
one grown in this state. Its height
varies from four to six feet usually.
Broom corn requires dry, clear
weather during the last stages of its
growth and at harvest time in order
to produce brush of a desirable color
and quality. For this reason the cli-
mate of central and western Kansas,
Oklahoma and the panhandle of
Texas is admirably adapted to its
culture. According to Secretary Co-
burn over 55,000 acres were planted
to this crop in Kansas in 1909, and
over 111,000 acres in 1910, from which
a little better than 17,000 and 39,000
pounds of brush, respectively, were
harvested, which had a value of about
\$1,181,000 in 1909 and \$1,605,000 in
1910. Broom corn is grown to a
greater or lesser extent in 61 counties
of the state. It is especially well
adapted to central and western Kan-
sas. Broom corn, like kaffir and milo,
is capable of enduring considerable
drouth, and is often the money crop
on farms in the western counties of
the state.

For best results broom corn should
be planted at about the time sorghum,
kaffir and milo are planted, or about
two weeks to a month later than corn,
according to weather conditions and
soil moisture conditions. In order to
insure a good even stand and one that
will mature uniformly, uniform soil
is necessary. Such seed-bed prepara-
tion and cultivation as are given corn
will answer for broom corn, except
that the cultivation be a little more
frequent and not quite so deep. It
should be planted in rows from three
to three and a half feet apart, three
and a half feet in the extreme west-
ern counties and probably three feet
in central Kansas, with plants three
to four inches apart in the rows.
About two to three quarts of good
pure seed are required to plant an
acre. It is advisable to plant in lister
furrows, especially in western
Kansas, in which event sorghum
plates can be used in the ordinary
lister. If surface planted the ordi-
nary corn planter with sorghum

A TEST IN CORN SHRINKAGE

To those engaged in the handling
of grain the natural shrinkage of
shelled corn while in storage and in
transit is a matter of prime impor-
tance, and often a source of dispute.

To determine the amount of shrink-
age or loss of weight in shelled corn
containing various percentages of
moisture while in storage in elevators
or during transit in cars, the Depart-
ment of Agriculture, in co-operation
with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad
and the Baltimore Chamber of Com-
merce, conducted an experiment with
500 bushels of shelled corn. The test
began January 5, 1911, and lasted 147
days.

The corn was from regular car re-
ceipts. It was left in the wooden
hopper of a 30,000-pound scale in an
elevator at Locust Point, Baltimore.
At the time of storage the moisture
content was 18.8 per cent. At the
close of the test it was 14.7 per cent,
a loss of 4.1 per cent. The weight
per bushel had decreased from 54.7
pounds to 50 pounds. The total loss
of weight was 1,970 pounds, or slight-
ly more than 7 per cent.

The shrinkage was found not to be
constant. At certain periods there
was a retardation in the rate of
shrinkage or even a temporary in-
crease in weight due to the absorp-
tion of moisture from the atmos-
phere. The average temperature of
the corn and the temperature of the
air was 20 degrees F. The shrink-

age during the first 105 days, while
the corn remained in good condition,
was approximately four-tenths of one
per cent; while from April 21 to May
14, during which time the corn went
out of condition, becoming sour and
hot, with a maximum temperature,
May 2, of 133 degrees F., the shrink-
age was 2.6 per cent. The shrinkage
from May 14, after the corn had been
cooled to 55 degrees F., by three ele-
vations to June 1, the end of the ex-
periment, was 2.6 per cent.

While the corn was in good condi-
tion the rate of shrinkage was largely
influenced by the weather conditions
and by the relative humidity and tem-
perature of the atmosphere.

Don't feed your hens wet mash un-
less you wish to crowd them. Wet
mash often makes the hens lay a few
more eggs, yet it causes them to have
internal troubles which in turn make
them shorter lived. If one had a hen-
nery, or kept many chickens, the loss
of life would be more apparent. If a
large number of chickens are fed wet
mash, a machine for mixing the food
is required, also an additional
amount of labor. The mixing and
distributing of wet mash is far more
expensive than for dry mash.

Think of 6,000 square miles of land
in Kansas, the best in the state, agri-
culturally, that is not cultivated profit-
ably on account of excessive mois-
ture! These are the figures of the
drainage engineer.

MAKING BUTTER FROM ONE COW NOT PROFITABLE.

Unless it is for your own family
use, it does not pay to make butter
from one cow, if you can sell the
milk. Milk at city prices sells for
much more than butter will bring.
The average Kansas cow makes 120
pounds of butter a year. Where all
its feed must be bought, the cow
should produce 300 pounds in a year
to pay for its keep at the average
price of butter—29 1/2 cents for the
year just past.

It requires, on an average, two and
one-half gallons of milk to make a
pound of butter. At city prices this
milk would be worth 80 cents as com-
pared to 29 1/2 cents for the butter.

Of course, if you have no market for
your milk, it may pay to make butter.
O. E. Reed, of the dairy department
in the Kansas State Agricultural Col-
lege, says that for several reasons it
is almost impossible to make good
butter from one cow. In the one
cow dairy, conditions are seldom right
for good butter-making—the cream
must be kept too long before churn-
ing.

Proper reclamation of the wet lands
of Kansas would mean from 15 to 30
million dollars annually in increased
farm products. This would be enough
money, if properly invested, to pay
for draining the entire wet land area
in two to five years.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY COUNTY.

Commissioners:
J. F. Fuest, Chairman
W. W. Antrim
E. L. Taylor
County Clerk
George A. Smith
Clerk District Court
E. S. Irwin
Register Deeds
C. W. Finley
County Attorney
C. R. Commons
Probate Judge
J. W. Campbell
Sheriff
H. B. Eldson
Surveyor
J. G. Trindle
Coroner
A. L. Kelsely
County Superintendent
Mary E. Todd
Judge 2nd Judicial District, Hon. William H.
Thompson, address, Garden City, Kans.

TERMS OF DISTRICT COURT
Wednesday after third Tuesday of April
Wednesday after second Monday of September
Wednesday after second Tuesday of December

CITY
Mayor
Dr. R. T. Nichols
A. K. Soufer
C. Sammers
Tom Smith
J. E. George
P. A. Craig
H. W. Lane
J. T. Gray
J. Karau
E. J. Thayer
Councilmen
Police Judge
Marshal
Clerk
Treasurer

LODGE DIRECTORY.

Fargo Lodge No. 300
A. F. & A. M.
Stated communications first and
third Monday of each month.
M. H. FLOOD, W. M.
E. S. IRWIN, Sec'y.

Liberal Lodge 555
I. O. O. F.
Meets every Tuesday night
at 8 o'clock.
H. W. LANE,
E. D. COOPER, Sec'y.

Liberal Encampment 144
I. O. O. F.
Meets every 2nd and 4th
Thursday night at 8 o'clock.
EARL COOPER, C. P.
FRANK ONG, Scribe.

Liberal Rebekah
Lodge 522
I. O. O. F.
Meets every 1st and 3rd
Thursday night at 8
o'clock.
Juz Prater, N. G.
Gertrude Thierer, Sec'y.

Liberal Lodge 283
A. O. U. W.
Meets every 1st and 3rd Mon-
day night in the Craig Building
at 8 o'clock.
J. D. LANE, M. W.
A. W. PANKRATZ, Rec.

Liberal Chapter No. 104
EASTERN STAR
Meets the second and fourth
Monday of each month.
Mrs. J. A. BLACK, W. M.
Mrs. CREEK, Sec'y.

Modern Woodmen of Amer-
ica
M. W. A.
Meets every 1st and 3rd Mon-
day nights of each month, at
Craig Hall.
J. A. BLACK, Consul
EZRA SHORR, Clerk.

The Royal Neighbors of
America
SHORT GRASS LODGE
No. 424.
Meets on the 2nd and 4th
Thursdays at Craig Hall.
Visiting neighbors are in-
vited.
MRS. J. E. MANN, Oracle
MRS. LEWIS WARD,
Recorder

Canton Liberal No. 22
The regular canton
meetings are held the 2nd
and 4th Thursday of each
month.
H. D. DAVIS, Capt.
A. W. PANKRATZ,
Clerk

Victor Hugo Lodge
No. 186
K. P.
Meets every Wednes-
day night. Visiting
Knights are welcome.
S. L. Wright, C. C.
L. C. Chamberlain, K.
of R. & S.

MALARIA

headache, biliousness, in-
digestion, rheumatism,
pimples, blotches, yellow
complexion, etc., are all
signs of poisons in your
blood. These poisons
should be driven out, or
serious illness may result.
To get rid of them, use

Thedford's
Black-Draught

the old, reliable, purely
vegetable, liver medicine.

Mrs. J. H. Easler, of
Spartanburg, S. C., says:
"I had sick headache, for
years. I felt bad most of
the time. I tried Thed-
ford's Black-Draught, and
now I feel better than
when I was 16 years old."
Your druggist sells it, in
25 cent packages.

Insist on Thedford's

KEATING

THE

TINNER

Plumbing
A
Specialty

We make anything
you want
that can be made
out of
Sheet Metal

On E 2nd St.

LIBERAL

KANSAS

GEO. S. SMITH & BRO.

DRUGS

Books
Stationery
Jewelry

Fancy
and Toilet
Articles

and
DRUGGIST'S
SUNDRIES
Paints, Oil, Glass

When it comes to furnishing lumber and building
material, we have the finest

LUMBER

in town. Call and get estimates for the material
for your building

CRAIG BROS. Lumber And Coal

We will pay the highest
market price for your CREAM
LIBERAL CREAMERY Eldon Bros.
Proprietors

DAVID CURTIS

Seward County Abstract Co.

Complete Abstracts of Title to all
Lands and Town Lots in Seward Co.

Office in the Printz Building Phone 314. Liberal, Kansas

To--Rent.

320 acres of well improved land to rent. 220
acres in cultivation, 5 room frame house, frame barn.
Close to school and church. This farm is located
in Stephens county, only eleven miles from railroad
market.

7 room newly plastered and papered, house in
Liberal.

Land Thayer Land Co.
Sells the Best

For Bargains in Land Write to
Gardner & Shinkle, Liberal, Kans.

WRIGHT & BURNS

ALL KINDS OF

Dray and Transfer Work

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

OFFICE PHONE 333